

BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1814.

[NUMBER 1267.]

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in its equitable jurisdiction, bearing date, the 8th day of August instant, in a cause wherein THOMAS PARR, and others, by their GUARDIAN BENJAMIN NEW-SOME Esquire, are Complainants, and THOMAS CHASE, and other s are Defendants, the CREDITORS (if any) of THOMAS PARR formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Honourable Company, on their establishment of Fort Saint George deceased, are on or before the 25th day of October now next ensuing, to come in and prove their debts before RICHARD JEBB Esq. the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Chambers in Fort Saint George, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said order.

Fort Saint George,
August 24th 1814.

Advertisement.

On Wednesday, the 21st Instant,
AT NOON

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
The undermentioned

DAMAGED GOODS,

FOR THE benefit of the UNDERWRITERS,
Being part of the Cargo landed from the

SHIP LORD CASTLEREAGH,

605 Bags of Pepper,

170 Bags of Java Coffee,

100 Bags of Mocha Coffee,

Bundles of Rattans.

FOR the convenience of purchasers the Pepper and Coffee will be put up in Lots of seventy Bags. The sale will take place at the Godowns near the Bunder where the goods may be viewed on and after Monday next until the day of sale.

Bombay, September 14th 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman about to leave the presidency.

Bombay, 14th September, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SEVERAL new Books to close a Concern.

Bombay, 14th September, 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

A few dozen of fine old Tawny Port Wine, to close a concern.

Bombay, 14th September, 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Tomorrow Thursday, the 15th Instant,

SUNDY ARTICLES

Furniture. Some Articles of Plate, China and Glass ware, a complete Set of Queens ware &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

On the same day to close a concern will be sold 3 Pipes & 4 half

Pipes of Madeira Wine & a few

casks of French Claret containing

about 30 Gallons each.

Bombay, 14th September, 1814.

Advertisement.

Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT & Co. have for Sale at their GODOWNS, a few Chests of Claret, from the Houses of

CARBONEL & SON

&

MAXWELL & KEY.

Bombay, 14th September 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE: 7 RUPEES EACH.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—September 9th, His Majesty's Ship Acorn, Joseph Prior, Esq. Captain, from the Persian Gulf.

BIRTH.—At the British Residency, at Goa on the 22d of August, the Lady of Captain William Stone, of the 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
DEATH.—On the 8th ult. at Danalia in Kattywar, Lieutenant Nathaniel Tanner, 2d Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. much and very deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers, and all who were acquainted with his worth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Juliet Antler will perceive that her letter has been duly inserted in our paper, of to day, and by way of quieting her feminine alarms we can, truly assure her, that so distinguished are the virtues of the fair who adorn this settlement, & so little the disposition of the *Ciffida Morum*, who administer the law, (strongly exemplified on a recent occasion,) to wink at the species of offence alluded to, that no such danger, as she is scared at, is, for a moment, to be apprehended here.

Withing well to Humphry Drake, and owing him much obligation for his entertaining epistle, and considering it to be our especial duty to uphold the cause of morality and virtue, we are anxious to advise him not to throw too many glances, in return, at the *Shoemaker's wives*, but to confine himself solely to his military occupations. The old adage of "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*" readily occurs on the present occasion. Let him well consider it, and not think of transporting himself or his comrades in any other way than the one suggested in his letter.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1814.

WE regret to inform our readers, that the arrival of the Acorn, a ship of war, from the Gulf adds nothing whatever to our former stock of European intelligence. In truth the news which came by the Cambrian is of much later date than that which the Acorn has brought. The *Vestal* is the next vessel to be expected with an overland despatch, & it is likely, as we are given to understand, that she may reach the Presidency in the course of another fortnight.

The Ship *Abmed Shawa* Captain, S. Herriman, on her passage from Bdhire Roads to this Port, was unfortunately wrecked during the night of the 10th of July on the Island of Guesi or Khen; no lives however, as we apprehend, were lost.

She had mares—gum—brimstone and other property, on board, belonging to the Honourable Company; all of which, we imagine, may be considered as irretrievably gone.

In one of the paragraphs contained in our last, relative to the cheapness of living at Amiens we were guilty of an unintentional error of the Press.—The figures, between the parenthesis,

should have been 1802 instead of 1782.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

"How they would melt me out of my fat,"
"And liquors Fishermen's boots with me!"
Whatever the "Jolly Sub" may say on the subject, I am not at all pleased with our present duty; I am perfectly convinced that nobody but witches or thieves will be ever able to catch the Wagurs, I thought I could boast of as pretty a pair of long limbs as might be found in a hundred leagues—I am a long winded fellow too, and in every way qualified to get over the ground at an amazing rate; but the Wagurs, Mr. Editor, can distance me in a twinkling-hop-skip-and they become invisible!

I sat down to tell you that I do not like the present service, in as much as we bear the character of thieves without the credit of catching one, and run the risk of being drowned or buried alive, instead of dying genteelly with a bullet in the brains. The country, generally, on the borders of the Run is either a bed of water or a bed of mud, and there is soft lying in both, for man and beast. The Run is at present overflowed, but as it has a sandy bottom, the Wagurs come across it, to some small spots where there is no muddy soil, but a fine village, taking care that between that spot and our camp there is a tract either of mud or water. We consequently must either wade or swim in their pursuit—and though the generality of ducks are willing to undertake the latter, particularly where they can guzzle duck-weed (in this country called Field allowances) yet I assure you for my part, I would rather gobble domestic fare, and take an occasional swim in a pond (when a party is made) with the geese and other ducks of the station.—To be perpetually shaking one's feathers and in a state of preparation to swim, fly, or run when the whim takes a set of evil spirits to put us in motion, is vastly inexpedient.

"Seeking the bubble reputation"
Even up to the knees in mud!
But I look forward Sir, to better days. The rains will soon be over, and then we shall have a fair trial with the Wagurs.

"Leaned, raw-bound rascals! who would ever suppose
They had such courage and audacity!"
It will then be a matter of indifference to me, how long they keep us in motion, though, by the bye, I would not like to be obliged to run away the whole of my fat.—But, from the depth of profound cogitation, I think I have digested a plan for catching them, since they outstrip us in every chase—what do you think, Sir, of fighting on camels?—The men could with ease be accommodated on one of these animals; one on the neck who would drive him, and have a pair of pocket pistols with a cutlass, and one on each side the hump, with muskets.

But on this subject I shall probably again address you.—It is one of considerable importance, for the Wagurs never will be stopped by double our number of troops judiciously dispersed, unless they at the same time possess the means of a speedy transportation under existing circumstances, and with a view to economy, therefore, my plan will no doubt be adopted.—It embraces considerations of great political expediency, and, in view to the times, is fitted to emergency.

I beg to mention two circumstances which may interest the literary society. The town of Hulvud, distant about 3 miles from our headquarters, is famous for the burning of shoemaker's wives with their husbands. The Moochees of Hulvud are therefore greatly distinguished throughout the country, while the town is adorned by the monuments of their better halves; but to tell you the truth Mr. Editor, I think the surviving generation of crisp belles gives more splendor to the town than all the other ornaments it possesses. They far outshine in personal lustre the other ladies of the place, while the polish of their minds induces them to die to gain a soul. I am tremendously afraid, that there is more chance of my being shot by the glances of their brilliant eyes than by the fire-arms of the Wagurs, unless we go across the Run, or speedily enter on the camel system. But this I leave as a desideratum for the literary society.

The other subject worthy of being intimated to the learned, is the peculiarity of some of the frogs of this country. I have actually seen two frogs each with three slender villous teguments growing from the back of the neck. The wife of the camp, and the "Jolly Sub" in particular, immediately declared they were Frenchmen incog.—While one alledged they must have been three-tailed bashaws in a former incarnation. Had there been only one; it might have been considered a *lusus naturæ*, but the fact of seeing two, and learning from the country people that they are numerous, renders the addenda which these frogs possess a matter of curiosity.—

The misery of many of the inhabitants of this part of Guzerat, renders them objects of commiseration and charity, while the poor beings are so grateful, that I am almost inclined never

to growl at our aquatic Expedition, when I hear their acknowledgements for the kindness of the company's Sircar in protecting their little cabins and families from the depredations of the Wagur Robbers.

"What dismal cries are those?"

"Nothing—a trifling sum of misery."

"New added to the foot of thy account!"

"Thy wife is seized by force, and borne away."

There are three modes of growling Mr. Editor, one surily, one good-naturedly, and one family.—If you will have the kindness to publish this in any spare column of your paper, it will be generally known what species of growler, is,

Your Obedient Servant,
HUMPHRY DRAKE.

Buttack Babbist, 17th August 1814.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

My father was a Lawyer, and though of no great eminence was sufficiently rich from the industry which he unceasingly employed in his profession. He was always in his chambers at the regular hours of attendance, and the intervals of reading were happily filled up by placing papers between the pages to which he meant to refer, & by mending or making his pens; an art for which he was early remarkable, and which had attracted the notice and conciliated the esteem of Counselor Scribblefast, the special Pleader, under whom he first learned the rudiments of Law.

On praising my father on his pen-making skill, "young man," says the ancient sage, "I augur well of the success of an artist who can make his own tools." My father, as I have observed, was never illustrious in his profession, though his profits were considerable, and increased by a considerable place in the Court of Chancery, and was dignified by a Coiff. In consequence of an affluent income, he hired a good house in a genteel street, and commenced an acquaintance with persons of some fashion. As my mother died a very few years after her marriage, the society which frequented our house were chiefly composed of males, and those were yeilded men learned in the Law. My own ambition, and the advice of my father, hastened me, after a short time from the university to an Inn of Court. About this period a sister of my father undertook the management of his house, and left her residence in the country where she had, to use a vulgar phrase, outfooded her market.

This Lady was of a certain age, but what the precise time was, she always kept a profound secret from her most intimate acquaintance, tho' Time was not quite so reserved on that delicate subject: He had written fifty years in the very legible characters of wrinkles, grey hairs, and ill temper. My aunt flattered herself that powder would silence one of these tell tales; and she trusted to cosmetics for the suppression of the others.

In her youth she possessed that degree of beauty which attracted some admirers, and that degree of vanity which made her consider their attentions as too cold, and their pretensions too aspiring, but even these humble services declined, when with years she grew less charming and the men more wise.

(To be continued in my next.)

I am Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. P.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Having a great veneration for learning, but (as a Lady) not having been instructed in the Latin language, I applied to a Gentleman here, for an explanation of the several quotations in that tongue, which appeared in your last paper; and was most excessively shocked to find, that one of them may be translated in a very naughty, bad way, indeed.—After promising the return of many fine things why conclude with a plentiful crop of Horns?—Oh G. P., Mr. Editor!—Truth surely is not to be told at all times, and though the return of the Duke of Wellington, and his army, may produce sprouts on the foreheads of many a "fat and greasy citizen" of London, there is surely no cause for exciting such ideas in the heads of our good dears, in this hot, dangerous climate; a word to the wise, or what I am told is equivalent, Verb: sap: sat:—

Your devotedly obedient,

JULIET ANTLE.

Jauleah, August 31st 1814.

English Extracts.

No doubt now remains of the total loss of the licensed ship *John Palmer*, Capt. H. A. R210, on the 9th of March, off the coast of Portugal on her homewardbound passage from India. The subjoined may be depended upon as a correct list of the passengers on board at the time

the lamentable event took place:—Mrs. EDWARDS, her two sons and two daughters, Miss S. COLEBROOKE, and Miss ARMSTRONG, from Bengal; Messrs H. and F. WEEKS, from the Isle of France; Colonel WADE, late of his Majesty's 8th dragoon; Mrs. WADE, Lieutenant WADE, and three children, who, soon after the fleet had crossed the line, quitted the *Henry Wellesley*, and went on board the *Palmer*, for better accommodation; Captain CAMERON and Mr. PAULIN, late Second Officer of the *Diana*, exchanging births with the Colonel and family. (May 7th.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons that a more liberal offer had been made by Sweden to Norway than had ever been made to any ceded country. We subjoin the nature of that offer:—

DECLARATION.

"His Majesty the King of Sweden having declared to the people of Norway, by the Proclamation addressed to them, that he reserved to them all the ancient rights which constitute public liberty, and having engaged himself expressly to leave the nation the faculty of establishing a Constitution analogous to the wants of the country, and founded chiefly upon the two bases of national representation and the right of taxing themselves; these promises are now renewed in the most formal manner. The King will by no means interfere directly in the new Constitutional Act of Norway, which must, however, be submitted for his acceptance. He wishes only to trace the first lines of its foundation, leaving to the people the right of erecting the rest of the building."

"His Majesty is also invariably determined not to maligmate the financial system of the two countries. In consequence of this principle, the debts of the two Crowns shall remain always separate from each other, and no tax shall be collected in Norway for the purpose of paying the debts of Sweden, and vice versa. The intention of his Majesty is not to suffer the revenue of Norway to be sent out of the country. The expense of administration being deducted, the rest shall be employed in objects of general utility, and a sinking fund for the extinction of the national debt."

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is to be presented with an additional 5000*l.* per annum, and that his friends have suggested to Government that a grant of Crown Lands would furnish the most eligible and desirable mode by which this national munificence could be conferred on himself and family.

It is now confidently reported, that the Allied Forces are not to be withdrawn from France, so soon as was originally intended. (May 15th.)

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

ACCOUNT OF THE OCCURRENCES AT TOULOUSE, ON THE 11TH, 12TH, AND 13TH OF APRIL.

Toulouse, April 20.

To the day of the 10th, a day of glory for the English and French armies, and also one of carnage for both, succeeded one of alarm for the inhabitants of Toulouse. Few of them had seen a battle; they only knew that of Rastatt, by the sensations of pity which it occasioned; this feeling filled every mind with interest for the wounded, who were brought beyond number from the field of battle, and placed at the gates of the town, from whence they were conveyed by the citizens to the hospitals. But when on Monday, the 11th, they saw the Combined Army occupying the external positions of the town, and about to make a last effort, with the certainty of carrying the place, they reflected on the miseries of a place taken by assault; they recollected the horrors of Saragossa and Tarragona, and every one dreaded deplorable reprisals. The silence of terror, the forerunner of the greatest calamities, was a fatal prelude of those which threatened them on the following day. Marshal Soult had resolved to bury himself and his army under the ruins of the town; but the voice of reason and humanity subdued this intrepid warrior; he yielded to troops equal in courage, and superior in numbers; he abandoned the town in the night, between the 11th and 12th, and retreated on the road of the Lower Languedoc.

It must be said to the credit of the generous conqueror, that it was in his power to close every avenue against the vanquished army, to exterminate it, by attacking the town in full force, or to force it to capitulate by cutting off its supplies; but the magnanimous General did not falsify the declaration of the Allied Power—*they do not make war upon the French nation*. They remembered the ledge they had given to the Duke of Angoulême. This amiable Prince had entreated them to spare the good towns of Toulouse. Lord Wellington, in preference to the glory of heroes, those destroyers of men and fortresses, chose to have the rare honour of preserving the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants of a great city. He therefore suffered the troops of the Marshal to file off, under the cannon of the English army, without firing a shot.

On the 12th, at day-break, the inhabitants, surprised at no longer hearing the din of arms, took courage to open the doors of their houses and traverse the streets; they were empty. They were soon led by curiosity towards the same exterior positions at which they durst not even gaze the evening before. They beheld near each of the city gates divisions of the combined army, drawn up in the finest order, observing profound silence, as if they did not wish to disturb even the morning repose of the inhabitants, and inspiring confidence by their calm and kind demeanour. They were not those terrible Cossacks, whose barbarities had been so often described to us in lying gazettes; the

soldiers of Wellington, on the contrary, appeared as friends and protectors. The crowd increased, the whole population poured forth to meet them, and invite them by their wishes, their looks, and their voices. The troops, however, remained immovable till the hour fixed by their Chiefs, who, at this moment, were regulating matters, with the magistrates who were at their posts.

At eight o'clock, and amidst the acclamations of countless spectators; a fine division, peculiarly imposing in regard to its cavalry, entered by the St. Cyprien Gate, passed through the town, and went out by the suburb St. Michel. The other divisions either marched in pursuit of Marshal Soult, or were quartered in the neighbouring villages.

In the mean time revering confidence excited joy.—The city of Toulouse had been entirely evacuated. The army was unable to defend it; the people were restored to liberty; the yoke of iron under which they had groaned for so many years left profound impressions.—The happy times of the old monarchy are compared with the calamities of times present; a great King had been formerly reproached by detractors, because, under unfortunate circumstances, the frontiers of the country had been menaced; now the empire was every where sinking, whole generations, money, subsistence of every kind, all had been carried off by revolting extortions, and wasted in a profusion without dignity, and without utility, as beyond measure. The example of Bordeaux is called to mind; the conqueror had published his wish by proclamations; the country which he occupied enjoyed profound tranquillity; a spontaneous movement seized the whole of the citizens. In the squares, the courts, the streets, unanimous shouts were heard of *Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons! Vive les enfants de Henri IV! Vive Louis XVIII.* The white cockade was hoisted, the lilies and the white flag replaced the three-coloured flag.

During this movement the Town Council was deliberating on the importance of the circumstances. Time pressed, the people manifested a firm determination, Lord Wellington was on the point of arriving; the Municipal Body decided they return to their ancient Masters, assume their colours, and, preceded by a white flag, they go to meet the Conqueror, to demand his protection for a portion of the inheritance of St. Louis, who reclaimed for their Prince a descendant of that sainted Monarch.

During these proceedings and about ten in the morning, Lord Wellington arrived with his Staff; he entered on horseback the courtyard of the capital. Collected in his demeanour, simple in his dress, it would have been difficult to recognize him had he not been beaming with glory. The first movement of the imagination places the portrait of Lord Wellington by the side of that of M. De Turenne. The same talents, the same modesty, the same sagacity in dangerous circumstances, the same activity in embracing the happy moment, the same love for the soldier, the same idolatry of the soldier towards him; the same mildness, disinterestedness, and magnanimity; equally sparing of the blood of their troops, the vanquished have found in the English General that humanity and generosity which have been so much and so often praised in Turenne. Turenne was the most skillful warrior of his age; Lord Wellington is one of the greatest Captains of ours. All those, therefore, who could see him were seized with a transport of admiration. acclamations, cries of joy, resounded from the Place Royale to the extremities of the city. Nothing could exceed the shouting and clapping of hands; his Lordship was taken up, and carried in triumph through the chambers of the Capitole; he often made his appearance at a balcony, and always excited an intoxication of joy which no other hero, perhaps, inspired. At last he was seated, and received the Council.

M. Lannelac, first Adjunct, addressed to him a short speech, adapted to the circumstances; the faithful organ of his fellow citizens, he implored the protection of his arms, and that of his government, in favour of a city which the magnanimity of the General had rendered for ever friendly to the English nation, and which had adopted a firm resolution to support invariably the imperishable rights of the Bourbons. His Lordship replied to this discourse with prudence, discretion and affection. The gracious manner in which he received the magistracy called forth new bursts of transport; new cries resounded of *vive Lord Wellington! vive le Roi! vive Louis XVIII!* He was again taken up and carried to the gate of the Capitole, where he mounted his horse, and rode to the Hotel de Ville, where every thing was prepared for his repose and refreshment.

These scenes of public joy were disturbed neither by disagreeable reflections, nor by fearful calculations of a base prudence were stifled by the emotions of the heart, and by a consciousness of duty. God had a recompence in store for Toulouse. Reciprocal felicitations on the glorious commencement of a generous enterprise were general; men's minds were at ease, their countenances radiant,—when all at once, in the afternoon, we heard the following unexpected words issue from the mouth of his truth-speaking Lordship:—"the Conservative Senate has pronounced the deposition of Napoleon Buonaparte; the Supreme Councils at Paris have invited Louis XVIII. to the Throne; the capital and the army reject the Usurper and his family; that of the Bourbons is restored."

We learn at the same time, that two messengers had been dispatched from Paris to Bordeaux, to M. the Duke D'Angoulême to inform him of this happy change; that the heart of that young Prince was overcome with joy; and that this worthy descendant of Henry IV. could only repeat these admirable words:—"French blood shall no longer flow."

In the evening Lord Wellington appeared at the Theatre, where the piece was *Richard Cour de Lion*; all the allusions were applauded. The news transmitted from Paris was read; all the details were listened to with satisfaction; but it is impossible to describe the ardent bursts of joy, when the articles were read which mentioned the deposition of Buonaparte, the recall of the Bourbons, and the maintenance of the honours and rewards granted to French valour.

Lord Wellington afterwards invited the Magistrates and principal persons of the town to sup with him; and the evening was concluded with a ball.

(Courier April 26th.)

The Gazette of Saturday announces the blockade of the ports of Norway, and the English Opposition are filled with grief, horror, and dismay. The Norwegians! the brave! the free! the independent!—A people struggling for their liberties! why should not they be protected and assisted as well as the Spaniards?

Such are the questions the English Opposition ask. The difference between Spain and Norway is great. The cession of Norway to Sweden would consolidate and strengthen the latter, giving her something like that weight in the balance of Europe which she has long been losing. Since her loss of Finland she has sunk into the size of a secondary German Power. Sweden, strengthened, would form a check against Russia which otherwise may soon swallow up not only Sweden but Norway, thus obtaining the entire command of the Baltic to the great danger of the system of Europe. The cession of Norway to Sweden is necessary to the balance of Europe. The existence of Spain as an independent State was still more necessary. For the independence of Spain, as affecting the independence of England, we contended. For the cession of Norway to Sweden, as contributing to the independence of England, we likewise contend. So much for the general policy. Now as for law; on Saturday we shewed we were bound by treaty to act against Norway, and that the Sovereign of that Province having ceded it, we are not only authorised, by the Law of Nations, to act against it, but we are bound to regard the Norwegians as in a state of rebellion.—Norway is ceded by its legitimate government. Spain was not so ceded. The Spanish government was kidnapped and every fraud practised. Norway was not only ceded, but an important territory (Pomerania) given in return for it as well as the territories of Denmark, which the Crown Prince had conquered.

But the Norwegians are contending for their liberties, their independence, and why not protect them as well as the Spaniards? What liberties? Sweden is a free government; that of Denmark is an unqualified despotism; the most unqualified in Europe. And with respect to the conduct of Denmark to Norway, we understand that she would never permit the Norwegians to have an University of their own. Hence the Norwegians will enjoy more liberty united with Sweden than with Denmark. And for independence—what independence? Norway was dependent on Denmark, and she will only now be dependent on Sweden, as she has formerly been. Or rather, separated by the seas, and many parts lying at a great distance from the seat of the Danish Government, Norway was but a province appendant to Denmark—now she will become a consolidated, in reality an integral part of the kingdom to which she belongs, since neither seas nor distance remove her from Sweden. Norway came to Denmark by marriage. Nature designed her by situation to be a part of the Swedish kingdom. But what right have the English Opposition to compare the case of Norway with that of Spain? They would have had us abandon Spain, because the Inquisition was not abolished. The Spanish Government they regarded as a tyranny, an unfit object for English protection. Until abstract principles were decided—upon which, perhaps, no two men could agree, they would have us sheath our swords, while Buonaparte was riveting chains upon Spain. Does no such feeling arise for Norway? She is a province held by a despotism. Now she is to pass under the Government and to become part of a free State. Is this no consolation to the Opposition who so loudly mourned despotism in Spain? The Norwegians, it is probable, would as quietly agree to become subjects of Sweden, as they formerly did: (they have been repeatedly shifted about; sometimes subject to Denmark, sometimes to Sweden, sometimes independent) were they not perfidiously excited to resistance by persons connected with the Danish Government, who presume they please the Court of Copenhagen by inducing the Norwegians to resist a Swedish Government; and it must be owned the Danes shewed such a reluctance to give up Norway, such an hatred of the Swedes, a jealousy and rivalry which must now be greatly aggravated by events, that a suspicion may be justly entertained of the Danish Government itself stimulating the Norwegians to resistance. Denmark hates England as much as she hates Sweden; Denmark was the only zealous ally of the bloody miscreant BUONAPARTE. Are these

the reasons for which we should preserve to her dominions in opposition to a wise settlement of the balance of Europe? Even the Opposition give an answer, by their conduct, to this question;—they never call the Norwegians, Danish subjects; they never speak of them as Danes, our bitter enemies; they speak as if they were a distinct nation, an independent people struggling for existence. Call them Danes, and the public feeling towards them wholly changes.

There are other considerations which should not be lost sight of upon this question. Norway is given to Sweden as a compensation for Finland; that the cession of Finland to Russia may be final and satisfactory. The CROWN PRINCE by assuring the Emperor of Russia, that no attack should be made on the side of Finland, enabled the latter to reinforce WITTEGENSTEIN with 40,000 Russians on the Dwina, contributing greatly to the glorious result of the Russian campaign. The CROWN PRINCE wrote a long Memorial to the Emperor of Russia, encouraging him not to make peace with Buonaparte, who in that case, would be ruined. The CROWN PRINCE gained a splendid and valuable victory over Buonaparte's troops on the Elbe; the CROWN PRINCE materially assisted in gaining the battle of Leipzig. In short, the CROWN PRINCE has been the chief instrument, by mental, if not by physical force, in overthrowing Buonaparte; and hence he is hated deeply and bitterly by those who found consolation from Buonaparte's triumphs, as humbling their rivals, the English Ministry. The CROWN PRINCE! the wretch! Punish him! Let not Norway pass to the Swedes, as that would strengthen a nation which has honoured and promoted the CROWN PRINCE; let it not pass to Sweden, as that would establish harmony between that nation and Russia, which otherwise would remain in a state of uneasiness on account of Finland. This may be the secret language of some of those who clamour against the cession of Norway; but the public acknowledgments, the public gratitude, the highest rewards are due to the CROWN PRINCE, as well as the Emperor of Russia, for the deliverance of Europe, for the peace of the world. Hence the cession of Norway must be desired by all but the friends of Buonaparte. It is the reward of the CROWN PRINCE; it will give strength to Sweden, establish harmony between her and Russia; if Great Britain is to espouse the cause of the discontented in every ceded province, she may embroil herself with all the states of Europe, and become more ridiculous than Don Quixotte encountering the windmills. (Courier May 1st.)

We copy the following article from the *Morning Chronicle* of this day:—

"On Thursday last the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London District received from Rome a most important communication. The persons resident in Rome, entrusted by his Holiness the Pope with the administration of the affairs of the Church during his own captivity, have taken into their consideration the paper transmitted to them from London and Dublin with respect to the proceedings in Parliament, during the last Session, upon the Catholic question. The result of which was (after a meeting of all the Divines in Rome) the solemn determination of the Commissioners for executing the holy office, that it is not only consistent with the ordinance of the Catholic Church, but the bounden duty of its communicants, situate in countries out of the Papal Territories, to give full and ample securities to the Governments under which they live for their allegiance, fidelity, and obedience to the laws of the land; and that for this purpose, that the *veto* proposed to be given to the King of GREAT BRITAIN, in the appointments of Bishops and Deans in hindomions, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the Holy See, and would be cordially acceded to and acted upon by the Sovereign Pontiff, in all times to come. And also that all correspondence between Roman Catholics and the Holy See should in future be subject to such inspection and control as was proposed by the late Catholic Relief Bill, the whole of which is highly applauded."

Some of the Papers assert that the Pope himself has given his approbation. But his Holiness had not arrived at Rome."

We beg our readers to attend to the wording of the above statement. We are at once told that it is not only consistent with the ordinances of the Catholic Church, but the bounden duty of its communicants, situate in countries out of the Papal territories, to give full and ample securities to the Governments under which they live;—that the *veto* is strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the Holy See. Is this the fact? If it be, how comes this information to have been so long withheld? how happens it that the chief pastors of the Catholic Church in Ireland have declared that the *veto* was against the doctrine, discipline, and practice of the Holy See; that they would sooner die than accede to it. Nay, do we not recollect, some years ago, the Pope's authority quoted as condemning the *veto* in the most unqualified manner? But we are assured, in conclusion, that the persons administering the affairs of the Catholic Church at Rome, during the captivity of the Pope, "highly applauded the subtile of the late Catholic Bill." They give their approbation to the clause admitting Catholics into the Legislature. With all due thanks to them for their generosity, we are not

However, as this did not take place, and as the depositions then taken are all upon which the public have to decide, it remains that we endeavour to form our judgment from a consideration of the evidence afforded by them.

All that part of the testimony, from which proceedings of a criminal nature can be inferred, was given by the Princess's own domestics, particularly Cole and Bidgood. These persons certainly had the most intimate opportunities of observing her conduct. Neither do we see any proof or presumption, that they were guilty, like Lady Douglas, of actual perjury. The argument seems unanswerable, that if they had been so disposed they would have given evidence to a much greater extent than they actually did. Instead of confining themselves to mere presumptions, and surmises, they would, like her, have sworn to acts of positive guilt. We thus acquit them as far; at the same time we are far from being inclined to consider them as impartial or unprejudiced observers. They were originally servants to the Prince, and had been continued, by his appointment, about the Princess's person. To him therefore they owed their office, and naturally continued still attached. Viewing then the situation in which the two parties unfortunately stood, they might naturally suppose themselves to be doing an acceptable service—the one, in marking and scrutinizing whatever was amiss in the conduct of the other. That such a disposition really existed, can scarcely be thought, upon comparing some of the facts stated with the inferences deduced from them. We must not only take care to separate the former from the latter, but we must make some deduction from the accuracy of observations that were made under so palpable a bias.

Some of the surmises which seem to have arisen in the minds of the servants are founded on circumstances altogether ludicrous. Basons with towels and glasses were occasionally left in the passage near the Princess's bed-room; hence it was concluded that on the nights in which this took place, Captain Manby slept there. We do not perceive any the most distant connexion between the premises and conclusion. Supposing Captain Manby to have been then with the Princess, it does not appear what benefit could accrue to either party from such a position of the basons. But it was a strange absurdity to suppose, that an event, of which the concealment was so important, should have been studiously, as it were, announced to the whole family by such an indication. The surmise of the servants therefore was both absurd in itself, and shewed such a disposition to form unfavourable suspicions, that it must place us on our guard against hastily believing any of their other evidence.

From this unfriendly disposition, we find trifling incidents as they passed through a variety of channels, assuming magnitude and importance. Thus Cole says, that he heard Bidgood's wife say, that she heard Fanny Lloyd say, that she heard Mary Wilson say, that she (Mary Wilson) had one morning seen the Princess and Sir Sidney Smith in such a position, as occasioned her immediately to faint away. By a strange omission, the Commission did not examine Mary Wilson, the original teller and sufferer by this strange spectacle. Fanny Lloyd however, the next link in the chain, was examined; and she merely stated, that Mary Wilson, who was a very reserved personage, had mentioned, that she saw Sir Sidney and the Princess in the blue-room (one of the public rooms), but said nothing as to the position in which they appeared, or of any disastrous effects which the spectacle had produced upon herself.

In this manner, as appears to us, may all the criminal surmises be disposed of, except a single one. This is the fact positively sworn to by Bidgood, that, on leaving the room where the Princess and Captain Manby were, he saw them, by means of a mirror on the opposite side of the room, kiss each other;—"a very close kiss." Here certainly is no surmise, but a positive fact, and one from which the most unfavourable inferences may be deduced. If this be admitted, there is nothing which it might not afterwards be easy to believe. The probabilities are then to be weighed; still admitting, for the reason assigned above, that Bidgood did not directly perjure himself; because had he consented to do so, and to become an instrument of Lady Douglas, he would undoubtedly have sworn to some much more decisive fact. But we are, in the first place, to consider the indirect & circuitous manner in which the observation was made. Actions seen thus reflected in a mirror can scarcely be the subject of legal evidence; they can scarcely even be the ground of private belief. It seems easy to imagine, above all, at a hasty and stolen view, that any interposition of one of the parties before the other, might assume the appearance of contact. It seems evident, that Bidgood was ill inclined towards the Princess. Cole states, that "he did not think himself confidentially trusted; and we find him the most positive in making the inference above alluded to from the position of the basons." Lastly, we may observe the improbability, that the Princess and Captain Manby, in a public room, with the door open, and consequently in danger every moment of being interrupted, should have been guilty of such a culpable indiscretion

Considering all these circumstances, and that this is the single fact from which any conduct of a criminal nature can be inferred; it would seem hard indeed to draw any positive conclusion, or even to rest upon it any considerable weight of suspicion.

Having thus disposed of all the charges which involve the suspicion of guilt, we come now to those, in which indiscretion alone is implied. That these were proved to a certain extent, scarcely any advocate of the Princess will go so far as to deny. In order however to estimate precisely what that extent is, it will be expedient to examine particularly the facts which came out in evidence. They may be reduced we think to two heads. 1. That the Princess lived a very gay life, unsuitable, it is supposed, to the peculiar and delicate situation in which she stood. 2. That she admitted to her intimate society, and even threw open her house to a class of men, distinguished indeed in their profession as naval officers, but whose rank did not render them suitable society for her; and that, with them she sometimes behaved with that species of levity, to which we commonly give the name of *flirting*.

With regard to the first allegation, there seems no doubt of its being sufficiently correct. There is pretty evident proof that the Princess lived gaily; that both at Southend and at Blackheath she saw a good deal of company, and availed herself of all the opportunities of amusement that were within her reach. The question is, to what extent such a mode of life could be considered as culpable. It must be recollected, that the situation in which she stood had not been the consequence of any alleged misconduct, or even imprudence; no blame or suspicion had been attached to her; of any kind, or from any quarter. It does not appear then, that there was any thing in this situation to impose the obligation of living retired and secluded. There was no obligation; at the same time we do not mean to deny, that her best friends would have advised her to withdraw somewhat from the public eye. To have done so would have been prudent and meritorious, and would have deserved praise. But we are not aware that the opposite conduct incurred positive blame, certainly not that any serious charge could be founded upon it.

The next charge rests on the intimacy in which the Princess lived with naval officers who happened to be in the neighbourhood. Sir Sidney Smith, Lord Hood, and above all, Captain Manby. Without admitting any of the criminal allegations connected with these persons, it is still impossible to deny, that they were received on a footing of extreme familiarity; that the house was open to them at all hours; that they habitually dined and supped without any other company besides the Princess and her ladies; and that, in one or two instances, they received from her presents of some value. We have also the opinion of Mrs. Lisle, that the behaviour of the Princess, with Captain Manby at least, was of the nature to which the epithet *flirting* might be fairly applied.

Before we fix our opinion upon these proceedings, it may be proper to advert to some circumstances in the state of society among the great in this country, and still more probably in some other countries. Most great houses have attached to them one or more humble friends, somewhat similar to the retainers in the feudal times. These persons render themselves useful in various capacities. They perform a number of little services with which a menial could not be entrusted; their society amuses, when no better amusement is at hand; to them, in short, recourse is had on all occasions of difficulty or embarrassment. They in return are flattered by this intimacy, and by the consideration which they hope to derive from it in the eyes of their other acquaintances; they enjoy all the advantages which arise from frequenting a great house, and being habitually entertained there. The performance of their functions necessarily implies a certain degree of familiarity; and they are treated with freedom perhaps, but still with courtesy, because they receive little other reward for their spontaneous services. Upon some such footing as this, though on somewhat too liberal a scale, the Princess seems to have received the persons under consideration. Having indeed no direct power, and no very ample fortune, her only means of influence consisted in the flattering distinction conferred by admission into her society; and she was naturally tempted to avail herself of this to some extent. One and the principal use which she made of it, was extremely laudable. She took poor boys under her charge, and bred them to the naval service. Sir Sidney and the other commanders were useful to her by receiving these boys on board their vessels, and superintending their conduct. Other little services doubtless she occasionally received. There seems besides no reason to doubt, that the Princess received very considerable amusement from the society of these gentlemen. Captain Manby, in particular, was accustomed, it appears, to dine three or four times a week; and the conversation at table was almost entirely between him and the Princess, her ladies being thrown out of the circle. Mrs.

Lisle characterizes the deportment of her Royal Highness at this time as that of "a person who likes flirting." Mrs. Lisle is represented as having been liable to have the severity of her character and aversion to gaiety increased by recent domestic affliction; she may also be supposed to have felt a natural pique at the visible preference of other society to hers. Still she is admitted on all hands to be a most respectable person, and, on the whole, friendly to the Princess. It were too much therefore to reject her testimony entirely. Few perhaps will deny, that there was here too great a degree of intimacy. There was error certainly; yet many circumstances will be found concurring to render that error venial. The Princess came from a country, and had moved in a sphere, where such familiarity, if innocent, was not the object of censure to the same degree as with us. Left then in a situation as trying, without an English protector or adviser, she has a right to claim that her conduct, so far as mere levity is concerned, should not be subjected to the same severe scrutiny, as that of persons placed in happier circumstances.

Conceiving then that venial error is all that is proved against the Princess, all even that there is any serious ground to suspect, it will be understood why we cannot concur in the first Report of the Commissioners, in which they consider her conduct as affording certain ground for severe censure; and strong suspicion of still greater misconduct. There appears to us to have been room for friendly advice and representation, not for any thing harsher or more decided. More especially does it strike us to be irregular, that surmises of so deep and serious a nature should have been thrown out thus vaguely, without a deep investigation into the grounds on which they rested. We are far from accusing persons so respectable of any dishonourable intention; but we may be allowed to doubt the judgment evinced in drawing up such a Report.

The public hesitated, on the first appearance of the evidence of Lady Douglas; it seemed scarcely possible, that testimony so pointed and so detailed, should be altogether false. On examination of the documents, an interval of irresolution followed; but ere long, the popular voice declared unequivocally, and loudly, in favour of the Princess. The enthusiasm became general throughout the nation; addresses from the Common Council of London, and from numerous other public bodies, poured in, congratulating her Royal Highness on her triumphant acquittal, and themselves on seeing in their future queen a character of such exalted and unblemished excellence. The people are not accustomed to form any measured or qualified estimate; having therefore judged the Princess not guilty of the charges imputed to her, they forgot every failing, and exalted her at once into a species of divinity. Generous motives, so congenial to English breasts, mingled with a regard to injured and suffering rank and beauty. Nor was there wanting probably a secret pleasure in the display of British liberty, by the ostentatious expression of sentiments that were known to be so little acceptable to those in power.

It was impossible that sentiments of this kind could generally prevail, without a severe shock to the popularity of the Prince Regent. The mere circumstance of the subject being brought and kept before the attention of the public; was, necessarily unfortunate. The rigorous steps, besides, which were taken against the Princess, and of which some indeed could with difficulty be defended, were in the present state of men's minds, by no means popular. The party, whom the Prince had recently quitted, eagerly laid hold of this opportunity to discredit his administration; nor was his cause espoused with corresponding zeal by those to whom he had newly attached himself. It was extensively whispered, and by many even asserted as an unquestionable fact, that the Prince himself was the secret mover in all these proceedings; that the most culpable means had been employed, for accomplishing his purposes; and that Lady Douglas was only a suborned instrument in more powerful hands. These are charges of such a nature, as must make every good subject desirous of obtaining satisfaction with regard to the evidence on which they rest. Upon examining the documents with a view to this, we are happy in being able to declare, that we not only discover no proof to support them, but strong presumptions of the contrary. There is in the first place, a total want of all positive evidence, even such as in law could be termed presumptive: now to accuse any individual, great or small, without some such evidence, is plainly hard and unreasonable. We next observe that the deposition of Lady Douglas contains a display of infuriated personal resentment, quite sufficient to account for the outrageous proceedings into which she was impelled. There is no chance, we think, that this wrath could have been contrived or concerted, because it tends remarkably to weaken the strength of her evidence. Lastly, we would advert to the conduct of his Royal Highness at the moment when the Commissioners (of 1806) had recommended to his Majesty to receive the Princess into the Royal presence. His Royal Highness, it appears, then requested a delay, until he should have an opportunity of submitting the evidence to his private counsel. We by no means intend to express approbation of

this conduct; on the contrary, we think it unreasonable, and even cruel. But we do not think that the Prince, under the mortification of an atrocious conspiracy detected, and under the dread of having his share in it discovered, would have ventured to come forward with such a step. He would infallibly, in that case we think, have chosen to remain quiet.

The close of this subject seems to afford a fair opportunity for making some observations on that degree of estimation in which the present royal family of this country are generally held throughout the nation. We know not if these distinguished personages are exactly aware of the light in which they are viewed; but the fact is, that there is scarcely a company, wherein they are mentioned in a manner which a loyal subject can witness with satisfaction. Instead of being considered as the ornament and protection of society, they are seldom described otherwise than as mere burdens on the public; and it is commonly insisted that had they been placed in any inferior rank in life, their own misconduct would soon have banished them from all virtuous company. We are sorry, from the regard we bear to the monarchical part of the constitution, that our prince should be thus viewed, and thus talked of. But the question is, with which of the parties the blame rests, whether the public or themselves? Neither perhaps can be entirely acquitted. We would willingly interpose as a mediator between them. We would say a few words, first to the royal personages who are the objects of this animadversion; next, to the public, from whom it proceeds.

To the first we need not enlarge upon their general principles, which cannot be new to them. We need not remind them, that all the duties which are binding upon the rest of mankind, are binding equally upon them. The obligation indeed becomes much stronger in the case of those whose conduct and example so widely influence the rest of their species. These principles it is the duty of the moralist to inculcate, and they have we trust, been inculcated. But there is something more which we must add. Scarcely will their best friends contradict us when we say, that they have not duly observed the signs of the times. The period is past, when the mere possession of royal birth was sufficient to secure inward respect and veneration. The doctrines of divine and sacred right have ceased to be an article, even in the most courtly creed. The loyalty of the most loyal is become a very cool and calculating sentiment. Whether indeed from the real grounds that have been given; whether from the great multiplication of this august house, as men are apt to be least grateful for the blessings which they enjoy most abundantly; whether from one or both of these causes, certain it is, that their conduct is subjected to a more severe scrutiny than that of any other individuals in the nation. Peculiar caution and circumspection in their words and actions, would therefore be called for. It were vain to attempt asserting, that these have, in all cases, been observed. We willingly abstain from quoting examples; they are in every mouth, and are deeply lodged in the public recollection. To those who delight to paint them in the darkest colours, too plausible grounds have certainly been afforded. They have imposed on themselves a hard task; they must, in their future conduct, not only avoid any new reproach, they must wipe off that which their past has incurred.

Let us turn now to the other side of the question. Does the nation do well in loading its princes with such unmeasured abuse and invective? Censure on the private life of the great may produce two good consequences. It may tend, first, to deter or recall the parties themselves from such irregularities; or should that fail, it may counteract the contagion, which had example from so high a quarter tends to spread through the surrounding circles. But both these objects might be answered, the first better, the second nearly as well, by a grave, temperate, and respectful rebuke. It would be ascribed too, without danger of loosening the tie, by which the people are united to the sovereign. In this last view, we would hint, that though in persons of this rank, such irregular indulgences are much to be lamented and blamed; yet they are not a thing unheard of in history. They have in fact been the besetting sins of the great and powerful in all ages from the beginning of the world; nor can we hope, while we have a royal family, that it should be entirely free from such stains. This we say not certainly with any intention to extenuate the blame which justly attaches to them; but as deserving the attention of those who talk as if our royal family had forfeited all claim to that respect, which their situation requires, and which is necessary to support the monarchical part of the constitution. We would wish such persons also to examine a little into the motives by which they may be actuated. What surprises us is, that men who, to such vices in themselves and in their acquaintance, show the most lenient and culpable indulgence, become of a sudden the most austere moralists, when similar conduct in their rulers comes under discussion. This morality, which is mere faction, cannot lay any claim to the praise of that which is inspired only by zeal for the preservation of public decorum and purity.

(To be continued.)